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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA				
2	ALEXANDRIA DIVISION				
3					
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:			
5	PLAINTIFF,	: Criminal Action : No. 1:24-mj-00325-IDD-1			
5	V •	:			
6	COLUMN	:			
7	GOKHAN GUN,	: August 13, 2024 : 2:11 p.m 2:55 p.m.			
·	DEFENDANT.	:			
8		:			
9		:			
10	:				
11		DETENTION HEARING PROCEEDINGS			
12		HONORABLE IVAN D. DAVIS, STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE			
12	UNITED	STATES PAGISTRATE CODGE			
13	APPEARANCES:				
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25	recording. Transcript portranscription.	roduced by computer-aided			

-Proceedinas THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: United States of America v. 1 Gokhan Gun, Case Number 24-mj-325. 2 MR. RODREGOUS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Anthony 3 Rodregous and John Gibbs for the United States. THE COURT: Good afternoon. MR. BARBARI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Barbari on behalf of Mr. Gibbs, who is walking in. 7 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 8 This matter is scheduled before the Court for a joint 9 preliminary and detention hearing. Are the parties ready to 10 proceed? 11 MR. RODREGOUS: Yes, Your Honor. 12 MR. BARBARI: Yes, Your Honor, we are. What I can 13 tell the Court, just briefly, is we're going to waive the 14 preliminary hearing and just move forward on the detention 15 16 hearing. THE COURT: All right. Has he executed a waiver? 17 MR. BARBARI: We have not, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Based on the representations of counsel, 19 as well as the information that's contained in the affidavit in 20 support of the criminal complaint, the Court finds that 21 probable cause exists for the allegations as set forth in the 22 complaint. The matter will be referred to the grand jury for 23 24 further proceedings.

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In regards to detention, is the government intending

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to call any witnesses, are you proffering any evidence, or are you just proceeding based on the affidavit, the complaint, and the Pretrial Services Report?

MR. RODREGOUS: The United States would proffer two pieces of evidence, Your Honor: First, that the defendant owns property in Texas, that agents discovered information to corroborate this fact, as well as the fact that he maintains a Turkish bank account. Those are the only two facts we wish to proffer, Your Honor. We would otherwise proceed in argument.

THE COURT: Well, you may proceed.

MR. RODREGOUS: Thank you, Your Honor.

Although pretrial release is the norm, this is not a normal case. Classified material in this country is safeguarded, and for good reason. It's not entrusted to anybody who simply asks for it, and that is because there is a very real probability that if classified material is released to our adversaries, it threatens our soldiers, our diplomats, our agents overseas and, quite frankly, represents a very real threat to American citizens at home. And it is with this idea in mind, in concert with the fact that all four factors that this Court considers under the federal format, 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g), all counsel detention.

To my first point, the nature and characteristics of this offense, Defendant is charged under 18 U.S.C. § 1924, which punishes the unauthorized retention of classified

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material. Your Honor, this isn't an instance where we have an unwitting participant who makes a mistake and brings a few documents home. As the complaint made clear, from May to August, the defendant was engaged in the process of obtaining classified material. And when encountered at his home Friday morning before leaving the United States on a trip to Mexico, it was discovered that he had classified material on his person, in his home, and, moreover, he had a printout containing his Intelligence Community bona fides. It seems to not be an inferential leap, Your Honor, that that document would be presented to an individual outside of the United States for a less-than-proper purpose.

This charge carries a five-year statutory maximum term of imprisonment. And it is also worth noting, Your Honor, that the sentencing guidelines, under Part 2M, when contemplating espionage and other national security offenses, have a carveout for instances where Top Secret material is involved. That is exactly what's at stake here.

THE COURT: Involved how?

MR. RODREGOUS: If the individual is disclosing -- so let me be clear, Your Honor: Section 1924 was made a felony in 2018. Since that point, the guidelines have not included that because of their lack of quorum. So in the guidelines, you have 793 and other offenses. And so, at best, we can look to other national security offenses, but each of those enumerated

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offenses within the guidelines have a base offense level and a heightened level when Top Secret material is at stake.

THE COURT: So what makes this different, factually, from any other charge of unauthorized removal and retention?

MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, because at this time, this investigation is still ongoing.

THE COURT: Well, you're asking for detention now, so you have to prove to the Court now that detention is the appropriate course of action. So in proving to this Court that it is, you must answer this Court's question: What makes this different, factually, from any other individual charged with unauthorized removal and retention of classified material under 18 U.S.C. § 1924?

MR. RODREGOUS: That, in this instance, when he was apprehended, he had the ability and documents that could be presented to another that would constitute a much more serious offense.

and retention, almost, because that's the only way you know that they retained something without authorization, is because you find it either on their person or their home. So that's every case. So, factually, once again, what differentiates that factually from any other defendant charged with the exact same offense?

MR. RODREGOUS: In his possession were his

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Intelligence Community bona fides, which is a printout showing what his clearance level was, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I think he knows what his clearance level is, so what does that have to do with anything?

MR. RODREGOUS: Because that is what goes into my next point of the strength of the case, Your Honor, in that it is a very high likelihood --

THE COURT: Okay. Let's say this case is very strong, very strong; is it a presumption case?

MR. RODREGOUS: It is not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: There's a reason for that, right?

Congress didn't think it was appropriate that these types of cases should come with a rebuttable presumption. You seem to be arguing a rebuttable presumption simply because of the offense itself. Congress made clear that it did not intend for a rebuttable presumption. You have not provided this Court, as of yet, any information that would differentiate, factually, this case from any other case that involves the same charge —

MR. RODREGOUS: Well, that's why --

THE COURT: -- so what does your extra serious argument come from if his conduct, essentially, is substantially identical or similar to similar charges?

MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, by the -- given that I'm going to argue all four points, I believe that the Court's questions will be satisfied as I get to the fourth component,

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which is the dangerousness that this individual reflects. And

I will endeavor to ensure that the question that this Court --

THE COURT: Well, if that's your most important point, let's move it to the top of the list and argue it now.

MR. RODREGOUS: Absolutely, Your Honor. So it is clear that the defendant unlawfully possessed classified material. It's also clear who his employer was, Your Honor. And in this case, Mr. Gun was employed by the Department of Defense, and his day-to-day employment was at the Joint Warfare Analysis Center. The mission of that center is -- and if you'll bear with me, I'd like to read it for precision sake -- it is "to provide combatant commands, Joint Staff, and other customers with effects-based analysis and precision targeting options for selected networks and nodes in order to carry out the national security and military strategies of the United States during peace, crisis, and war."

Your Honor, this is the exact type of material that our adversaries would love to get their hands on.

THE COURT: How do I know? You haven't explained to me what the material was except for the fact that it's classified.

MR. RODREGOUS: And that, unfortunately, Your Honor, is a position we have to persist in given that we can't go into --

THE COURT: But Congress --

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MR. RODREGOUS: -- the specifics.

THE COURT: -- determined it was not appropriate to make it a presumption case. You seem to continue to be arguing that because of the type of case, he should be detained. That would be an argument of rebuttable presumption. Congress made it clear that it did not intend for a rebuttable presumption to apply to this type of case.

So, once again, what's so serious about this case other than the fact that it involves classified material?

Because if it didn't, you wouldn't have any charge against this defendant. So besides that, what is so significant about his conduct -- not the information in general -- his conduct in relation to said documents that would make him a serious danger to the community, and not just a serious danger to the community, but a danger that cannot be addressed by conditions of this Court?

MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, the other fact that weighs in contrast to some of the other cases is the sheer volume of what Mr. Gun is alleged to possess.

THE COURT: I have no chart in front of me that compares the volume of documents that were, I guess, acquired during the search of Mr. Gun and/or his residences compared to the amount of documents acquired in a search concerning any other case.

MR. RODREGOUS: Respectfully, Your Honor, I don't

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believe it's the general practice that we would make a comparison of the defendant --

THE COURT: No, but your argument is the amount of documents. How do I know that the amount of documents here makes this defendant more dangerous? Because I have nothing to compare. Three thousand and something pages of documents, how do I know that's a lot? because I have nothing to compare it with. Other defendants could have been charged with 20,000 pages of documents, which would make Mr. Gun's retention pale in comparison.

MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, I think the important distinction here is it need not be a presumption nor for me to present it as such --

THE COURT: I didn't say it had to be, but I'm still trying to get from you what information about this case makes it different than any other case in which the defendant is charged with the exact same offense; because if not, your argument then is anyone who's charged with this offense is seriously dangerous, the evidence is strong against them, and, therefore, they should be detained, which is a presumption case.

MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, the argument is that the classification of these documents being a TS represents documents that have a reasonable likelihood to cause exceptionally grave harm to the United States.

-Proceedinas THE COURT: If provided to a foreign actor. 1 MR. RODREGOUS: And if --2 THE COURT: Do we have any information during this 3 investigation that Mr. Gun provided any of this documentation to a foreign actor, any information that would suggest his 5 intent to provide said information to any foreign actor? 6 MR. RODREGOUS: That's the relevance of the IC 7 credential on his person, Your Honor. When he was apprehended, 8 before he was prepared to get on a flight out of the United 9 States with classified material --10 THE COURT: No, no, that's not my question. 11 question is: Has this investigation uncovered any 12 dissemination of this classified information from Mr. Gun to 13 any third party? Has it uncovered Mr. Gun's intent to divulge 14 or disseminate any of this information to any third party? 15 MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, I'm not prepared to answer 16 that question in this forum presently --17 THE COURT: Then, to this Court's --18 MR. RODREGOUS: -- because of the security. 19 20 THE COURT: -- conclusion, it's no; and, therefore, your argument that it's the type of information that would is 21 quite clearly understood by this Court -- any classified 22 information is -- but that does not reach the conclusion that 23 anyone charged with the retention of classified documentation, 24

just based on the charge itself, should be detained. You have

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to specify the particulars about this case that make detention appropriate, not the generalities.

MR. RODREGOUS: And that's why I have other factors to illustrate to the Court --

THE COURT: Well, then let's --

MR. RODREGOUS: -- alternative reasons.

THE COURT: -- get to them more expeditiously.

MR. RODREGOUS: Got it, Your Honor.

As to the history and characteristics of the defendant, Your Honor, when he received access to sensitive compartmentalized information, he, like everyone else, executes a form with the United States -- it is a 4414 -- and, Your Honor, that document is an agreement between the United States and an individual who is set to receive SCI material that there is special trust placed in them. Your Honor, the word "trust" appears in this document three times. And at the tail end of the very first paragraph, it provides, quote [as said]: I understand and accept that by being granted access to SCI, special confidence will be placed in me by the United States Government.

The very first factor in the history and characteristics that this Court will look to under 3142(g)(3) is the individual's character. And, Your Honor, it's quite clear that Mr. Gun's character is a veracity for telling far less than the truth. He entered into an agreement with the

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United States that he would properly safeguard classified material. He indicated, when he was interviewed by Pretrial Services, that he would never disclose classified material.

Your Honor, the facts do not --

THE COURT: And, once again, unless you have some information that would suggest that he had disseminated it or intended to disseminate it, how can you conclude that his representation to Pretrial Services that he would never disclose it is inaccurate?

MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, because safeguarding does not mean distribution. Safeguarding means that it is not --

THE COURT: And where was it found?

MR. RODREGOUS: -- to be taken from a facility.

In his home, Your Honor, where it should not have been.

THE COURT: And that's the only reason you have the charge against him, but that doesn't make his conduct any more egregious than anyone else charged with the same offense.

MR. RODREGOUS: Respectfully --

THE COURT: Everyone charged with this offense, based on their position, has probably signed a nondisclosure agreement. Members of NFL teams are required to sign nondisclosure agreements. Much of the information they come in contact with has absolutely nothing to do with harming the team's performance on the field on Sunday.

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MR. RODREGOUS: Respectfully, Your Honor, I think the comparison of a football player to someone whose information, if disclosed, can cost American lives is not --

THE COURT: If disclosed. If you had information that suggests it was disclosed or he intended to disclose it, then the severity of his conduct would be more significant in the Court's viewpoint.

MR. RODREGOUS: I understood Your Honor --

THE COURT: But you do not have that. So what else about this case, once again, differentiates it from the typical case that involves this charge?

MR. RODREGOUS: See, Your Honor, the nature and circumstances of this case are one of four factors, and I've moved from his individual character, and that's what I've --

THE COURT: The only thing you said about personality is that he may have a tendency to lie because, obviously, he did so when he signed the nondisclosure agreement. How do you know at the time he signed the nondisclosure agreement that he intended to disseminate or retain, without authorization, classified information? Because if he didn't, and he acquired that intent at a later point in time when he signed the nondisclosure agreement, he was not lying; he was telling the truth.

MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, the point is not what was in his head at the moment he signed it --

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1	THE COURT: What is your point?
2	MR. RODREGOUS: The point is that he was bound by that
3	agreement and he violated it.
4	THE COURT: We're bound by the law. This courtroom,
5	this courthouse exists because people violate it.
6	MR. RODREGOUS: And that's why
7	THE COURT: That in and of itself is insufficient to
8	detain.
9	MR. RODREGOUS: And that's why it's the sum of all
10	four factors
11	THE COURT: Well
12	MR. RODREGOUS: and I'm happy to proceed.
13	THE COURT: Then move on to the next factor.
14	MR. RODREGOUS: He also lied to Pretrial Services. He
15	lied to our agents when he said
16	THE COURT: What did he lie to Pretrial Services
17	about? Because the only thing I've heard so far is a statement
18	to Pretrial that he would never disclose classified
19	information. You have no evidence that he did, so how is that
20	statement inaccurate?
21	MR. RODREGOUS: He also failed to indicate that he
22	THE COURT: No, no
23	MR. RODREGOUS: owns property in Texas.
24	THE COURT: there's a question pending on the
25	table: How is that representation inaccurate?

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1	MR. RODREGOUS: It wasn't that he would never
2	disclose; it's that he would never take it home, Your Honor,
3	and that's
4	THE COURT: Is that what he
5	MR. RODREGOUS: exactly what he did.
6	THE COURT: told Pretrial Services; he would never
7	take it home?
8	MR. RODREGOUS: When he spoke
9	THE COURT: I doubt it seriously because, generally
10	speaking, Pretrial Services does not address the offense in
11	their interview with the defendant.
12	MR. RODREGOUS: It was Pretrial Services and our
13	agents, Your Honor. To Pretrial Services, he omitted
14	THE COURT: Oh, now it's your agents.
15	MR. RODREGOUS: property ownership.
16	I did say both, Your Honor. It was property ownership
17	to Pretrial Services; and when interviewed by our agents after
18	his apprehension
19	THE COURT: What do you mean property ownership to
20	Pretrial Services?
21	MR. RODREGOUS: He was asked if he owned property,
22	Your Honor, and he did not include that he owns property in
23	Texas. And his potential third-party custodian, his long-term
24	friend in Texas indicated
25	THE COURT: Well, I've read several things that it

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1	appears that Mr. Gun owns a lot of property.
2	MR. RODREGOUS: And Pretrial Services
3	THE COURT: Did he divulge other property?
4	MR. RODREGOUS: He did, but
5	THE COURT: And so is it not possible that failure to
6	disclose a Texas property was a mistake or an omission?
7	MR. RODREGOUS: Well, Your Honor, Pretrial Services
8	THE COURT: Do you have any information in your
9	possession that the nondisclosure of the Texas property was
10	done intentionally; and if so, for what purpose?
11	MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, it's our conclusion, as
12	well as the conclusion of Pretrial Services, that he provided
13	conflicting information, so I'm not
14	THE COURT: And
15	MR. RODREGOUS: manifesting
16	THE COURT: Pretrial Services, with said
17	information in its possession, has recommended release.
18	MR. RODREGOUS: And that's
19	THE COURT: You can't have it both ways. You can't
20	say I agree with Pretrial Services but disagree with Pretrial
21	Services.
22	MR. RODREGOUS: Well, I can adopt some of their
23	conclusions may not necessarily support the final, Your Honor,
24	but I'm providing that to say that this isn't just the position
25	the United States is offering.

And	to	the	other	points,	he	has	no	family	ties	in	this

area. His family lives in Turkey.

THE COURT: And where in the statute or regulations does it say that contact requires that contact to be local with the court in which he is to be charged and/or prosecuted?

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MR. RODREGOUS: Under 3142(f) -- excuse me -- (g)(3), Your Honor, this Court is to consider his family ties, and it seems that those ties would need to be limited to the district that the Court sits because --

THE COURT: What do you mean "it seems"? There's no such thing as "it seems" in the law. There either is law that says that's the case or not. What is your position?

MR. RODREGOUS: Family ties --

THE COURT: Do you have legal authority for the position that the Court should consider detention more likely if an individual does not have a residence in the district in which he is charged and to be prosecuted?

MR. RODREGOUS: The district courts in this district --

THE COURT: Do you have any legal authority for the statement just made by this Court?

MR. RODREGOUS: I have authority for cases decided in this district where the district court found that no local ties and only ties overseas were insufficient to meet that prong.

THE COURT: Only ties overseas. He owns property

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1	here. How is that not ties to this district?
2	MR. RODREGOUS: Because I'm discussing family ties,
3	Your Honor, not community residence or community ties, which
4	are separate inquiries, so
5	THE COURT: So he
6	MR. RODREGOUS: his family ties.
7	THE COURT: has no family or friends in Virginia or
8	in the United States of America?
9	MR. RODREGOUS: Respectfully, Your Honor, the statute
10	says "family ties," not friends. Everybody has friends,
11	Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: He has no family ties in the Eastern
13	District of Virginia or in the United States?
14	MR. RODREGOUS: In this district, that is correct,
15	Your Honor, he does not.
16	THE COURT: Or in the United States?
17	MR. RODREGOUS: By what we have in front of us, he has
18	no family in the United States. He has no children. He was
19	divorced in 2014, so there's no spouse to speak of, and he has
20	no ties. And as I've
21	THE COURT: So now you have one factor that may weigh
22	in your favor.
23	MR. RODREGOUS: As to the community
24	THE COURT: We've discussed three. You have one that
25	may be in your favor.

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MR. RODREGOUS: Well, you did say that the strength of the case was strong, Your Honor, so I think we have two.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. RODREGOUS: As to the community ties, at which the Court alludes, he has a girlfriend here, and she has indicated that -- when asked if she would serve as a third-party custodian, she provided her financial background and indicated that she makes -- she receives a substantial sum in alimony and child support from a previous marriage, but was unwilling to provide her residence as collateral, and only indicated that she was prepared to provide \$1,000 towards his bond.

THE COURT: And what does that have to do with this individual and whether he presents a risk of nonappearance or danger to the community, whether or not a potential third-party custodian wants to possibly lose her home if he doesn't do something in the future?

MR. RODREGOUS: Well, it's relevant, Your Honor, because in this case, Pretrial is recommending — the two run together. The community tie is also the individual who would serve as a custodian. And I can separate those two if the Court prefers, but I think, for the sake of expediency, it would be better to analyze them together. And that conclusion results in an individual who is not really willing to accept much risk, but be a third-party custodian. And the district court here in the United States against —

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THE COURT: If the Court had to venture an estimate, the probability is the majority of third-party custodians would not prefer to offer their homes as collateral. So, once again, that fact doesn't place Mr. Gun in any different position in front of this Court than any other defendant, almost.

MR. RODREGOUS: In *United States v. Mitchell*,

Your Honor, a district court in this district held that a

custodian who doesn't incur any risk --

THE COURT: It doesn't make a difference. We are different. We're taught to be different, who we are, and make our own determinations on probable cause and detention irrespective of what another judge may have done unless, of course, that information or that court case is defined as precedent.

MR. RODREGOUS: Understood, Your Honor. It is a -- I note it for the fact that it is a case from a district court here, and this isn't an abstract analysis from a foreign court outside of this district.

THE COURT: And the facts of that case are substantially identical to the facts of this case?

MR. RODREGOUS: They are in the sense for the proposition of analyzing the proprietary of a third-party custodian.

THE COURT: Not for the proposition; it has to be in toto or that case makes no difference to this Court on why it

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should rule a certain way if even the facts of that case are different, because that court, in all likelihood, based its decision on all the factors required to consider as well, the same way this Court is required to do so. And if the facts of the case were substantially different, obviously, the determinations by the two courts, it would serve to believe that those decisions would be different.

MR. RODREGOUS: Understood, Your Honor.

Turning to the other component of the third-party custodian, the defendant's girlfriend seems ill-suited for the task for reasons --

THE COURT: Put her aside. So if we had any issue — or the Court had any issue with that individual as a third-party custodian, what's the problem with just getting another third-party custodian?

MR. RODREGOUS: The other identified third-party custodian, Your Honor, is located in Texas; and if the Court was inclined to send Mr. Gun to Texas subject to that custodian, he would be placing him closer to Mexico, the country that the defendant was attempting to enter with classified material on his person. For those reasons, that custodian is inappropriate as well.

THE COURT: And what does -- once again, is it your representation to this Court that you have some information, as acquired through the investigation of these charges, that he

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-Proceedinasintended to meet someone in Mexico for purposes of disseminating this classified information? because, otherwise, it's a trip to Mexico. MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, the facts suggest, because it's an ongoing investigation and more will certainly be uncovered, an individual does not need to bring an Intelligence Community credential with them. THE COURT: Which could lead to the reasonable inference that he didn't know it was in his bags, kind of like people who get on and say, Oh, forgot the gun. MR. RODREGOUS: You're right, Your Honor, if it was just the credential. THE COURT: So what, besides presumptions, are you providing this Court to make its decision? MR. RODREGOUS: It's not every day, Your Honor, that somebody brings a credential and classified material on a flight out of the United States. THE COURT: Not every day that they're detained and arrested for doing so. You have presented no evidence to this Court how often people attempt to do so or how often people actually succeed in doing so. MR. RODREGOUS: Again, Your Honor, you're right, we didn't, because our task is to --

THE COURT: But it's your job to prove to this Court

the facts that support your argument for detention. As of this

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point in time, you have failed in your task. Is there additional information you'd like to provide the Court? because your entire argument seems to be based on your position that is a risk of nonappearance and a danger to the community. So be it. Let's conclude he is. That's not the standard that this Court is required to consider in detaining or releasing him. The standard is this Court must conclude there is no combination of conditions that would reasonably assure his appearance and the safety of the community. So even if he is a danger and a risk, he still should be released unless this Court concludes that no combination of conditions will reasonably -- not guaranty -- reasonably assure his appearance and the safety of the community. Why wouldn't the conditions set forth in the Pretrial Services Report serve that purpose?

MR. RODREGOUS: Because the conditions that are at play here require a third-party custodian argument that has been proffered and presented to this Court and show that they're insufficient to overcome the flight risk; that the facts of this case make clear he was attempting to flee the United States with classified material.

THE COURT: What is this -- you can't use the word "flee"; that's an assumption. He bought a ticket to go to Mexico, he says, for vacation. Do you have any information in your possession that suggests he was not going to Mexico for vacation?

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	MR. RODREGOUS: Respectfully, Your Honor, you don't
need an	Intelligence Community credential to go fishing, and
that's -	
	THE COURT: And did he tell someone, I was bringing my
intelliq	gence credentials with me to go fishing?
	MR. RODREGOUS: No, Your Honor.
	THE COURT: So then why are you making the connection
that he	himself never made?
	MR. RODREGOUS: Because his purported explanation was
that he	was going fishing.
	THE COURT: He didn't say, That's why I have the
document	ts. He just said he wasn't explaining anything. He
was exp	laining why he was on the flight: Because I'm going
fishing	•
	MR. RODREGOUS: Certainly, Your Honor. And the
reality	is his flight was scheduled to leave Friday; he was
schedule	ed to come back Wednesday; and if
	THE COURT: Well, if I'm fleeing, why am I coming
back?	I get a one-way ticket.
	MR. RODREGOUS: If his only reason for going to Mexico
was fish	ning and the case the facts in this case are
distinct	
	THE COURT: No, no. What's wrong with him if he's
only go	ing to Mexico for fishing, what's wrong with that?
Finish t	the thought.

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1	MR. RODREGOUS: The argument that I've already made,
2	Your Honor: He doesn't need an Intelligence Community
3	credential, and he certainly
4	THE COURT: And he didn't say he had it for that
5	purpose, so that argument fails. What else you got?
6	MR. RODREGOUS: He doesn't need classified
7	material on
8	THE COURT: He didn't say he was bringing it to go
9	fishing. What else you got?
10	MR. RODREGOUS: He doesn't have to, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: You're trying to say simply because he had
12	classified information, he obviously wasn't going fishing in
13	Mexico
14	MR. RODREGOUS: I'm arguing that that's not
15	THE COURT: and that's too far of a leap for this
16	Court to make.
17	MR. RODREGOUS: It's not the only thing he was going
18	to do in Mexico. And if he were fishing, then that doesn't
19	preclude him from doing other things.
20	THE COURT: What else is he doing in Mexico?
21	MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, I can't put myself into
22	his mind beyond
23	THE COURT: Then you have no facts to suggest he was
24	doing anything or going to do anything in Mexico except for his
25	stated purpose, do you?

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1	MR. RODREGOUS: I have documents that
2	THE COURT: It's your opinion as a prosecutor in this
3	case, and I wouldn't have thought you would have had any
4	different opinion.
5	MR. RODREGOUS: Well, Your Honor, the facts are what
6	dictate the result.
7	THE COURT: Exactly. And the facts so far do not
8	support your request for detention. You have any others?
9	MR. RODREGOUS: Minor Court's indulgence.
10	(Whereupon, there was a brief pause in the proceedings.)
11	THE COURT: Because from the Pretrial Services Report,
12	it appears Mr. Gun has no criminal history as well
13	MR. RODREGOUS: The only
14	THE COURT: so the danger to the community is the
15	charge itself
16	MR. RODREGOUS: That's right, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: and you don't believe that can be
18	addressed by any condition of release?
19	MR. RODREGOUS: I don't, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: So, then, your position is that anyone
21	charged with this offense should be detained.
22	MR. RODREGOUS: It is not, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Then why should he?
24	MR. RODREGOUS: Because if he is released, Your Honor,
25	there are ways that he can continue to share the information

-Proceedinas that is stored in his head. 1 THE COURT: Anyone charged with this offense could do 2 the same if they still had any of it in its possession. Do you 3 have information that would suggest to this Court -- since the information was seized, do you have any information that 5 suggests that your experienced, competent law enforcement personnel didn't seize at all? 7 MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, there is --8 THE COURT: Put it an easier way: Do you have any 9 information in your possession that suggests that Mr. Gun still 10 has any classified documents in his possession? 11 MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, I --12 THE COURT: Yes or no? 13 MR. RODREGOUS: I cannot go into that because of the 14 national security implications, Your Honor, but I can say --15 THE COURT: Then you have to take the consequences. 16 Facts are facts. The Court completely understands your ability 17 and inability to discuss certain things --18 MR. RODREGOUS: What I can say, Your Honor --19 20 THE COURT: -- but you do so at your own peril. You cannot have it both ways. This Court cannot make a decision 21 based on information that you are unwilling to provide, for 22 whatever reason. This Court makes decisions based on facts, 23 24 not the absence of said.

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MR. RODREGOUS: Understood, Your Honor. I quess the

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final point I would make in line with the Court's most recent comment is that this involves documents of extremely high classification, and I will end where I began: This is not a situation where it's an unwitting defendant who made a mistake, which was an anecdote that the Court provided --

THE COURT: Do you have any information -- well, let's try to do it easier. There have been plenty of people who have been charged with this offense who had classified information just as significant, if not more significant, and were released pretrial. What, once again, factually, makes this case so egregious that he should also not be released, especially when a big part of your argument is danger to the community and he has no criminal history --

MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, it's because --

THE COURT: -- and you have no evidence to present to this Court that he disseminated any classified information or intended to do so? So, right now, you have the simple possession of classified information, and you don't think simple possession of classified information can be dealt with with any combination of release conditions?

MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, I would oppose the simple characterization given the volume in this case.

THE COURT: It doesn't make a difference what you characterize it as; it's this Court's characterization that's important.

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MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, there isn't any condition that is going to prevent the defendant from speaking about what he knows.

THE COURT: And where in the law is it required for that to be presented? There are no guarantees of anything.

That's why the statute and the regulations say "reasonably assure."

MR. RODREGOUS: There is a guarantee that if he is detained, he will not be able to have those types of conversations --

THE COURT: That's with every defendant.

MR. RODREGOUS: -- that he would be free to have if released, Your Honor.

THE COURT: If detained, he would no longer steal government property. If detained, he would no longer possess child pornography. If detained, he can no longer do much of anything. And, in fact, that actually isn't true because experience proves that internet-capable phones have inhabited incarceration facilities in the past, and probably will in the future. Said access to the internet provides a means by which to continue to commit the crime, so your representation was inaccurate.

MR. RODREGOUS: It would reasonably assure Your Honor, which is the standard. I didn't -- I never argued it would eliminate, nor does the statute require that. It requires that

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it would be reasonably assured that these things would not happen, and that is the way to reasonably --

THE COURT: So your argument is we should detain everyone because detention would reasonably assure that the person detained would not continue to violate the law, right?

MR. RODREGOUS: No, Your Honor. This is all attendant to Mr. Gun, and a case-by-case basis as everyone --

THE COURT: But you have not specified your argument concerning Mr. Gun's conduct. The only thing you've informed this Court is he possessed classified information on a flight to Mexico -- or before boarding the flight to Mexico. That's what you've given me factually. And you're saying to this Court that there is no combination of conditions of release to address that.

MR. RODREGOUS: That is our argument, Your Honor.

My final point unrelated to that argument is to say that the Pretrial Services Report's score calculation, the United States would urge the Court to place no reliance upon it because the factors that are contemplated in what composed that score --

THE COURT: No reliance? But I thought you made it clear that the Court is required to consider all factors --

MR. RODREGOUS: Not on the score --

THE COURT: -- in determining whether release or detention is appropriate.

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MR. RODREGOUS: Not with respect to the score tool,
Your Honor, which is not a 3142(g) factor. So I want to parse
the two. One is contained within the Pretrial Services Report;
the other is by statute. And the one that's within the
Pretrial Services Report contains a litany of factors that give
a potential benefit to first-time offenders that don't fully
capture the seriousness of the offense; and for that reason,
and that reason alone, on that factor, on that tool alone,
Your Honor, we would urge the Court to give it little, if no,
weight.

And beyond that, I have no further argument, and I appreciate the Court's indulgence. Thank you.

MR. BARBARI: Thank you, Your Honor, and good afternoon again. Rammi Barbari for Mr. Gun.

Judge, I would respectfully request that Your Honor follow the recommendation of Pretrial and release Mr. Gun to the third-party custodian and in accordance with the conditions --

THE COURT: To what third-party custodian?

MR. BARBARI: To Beatrice Yazgan, Your Honor, his girlfriend that lives in Reston, Virginia, and she is present in the courtroom today, Your Honor.

And I'll tell the Court --

THE COURT: Now, who was the individual -- was that not the individual who was going on the trip? This is the

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individual who said they weren't willing to put up their residence?

MR. BARBARI: That's correct, Your Honor. And there is a trip scheduled -- not -- there is a trip scheduled to, I believe, New York later this week, and she is set to return Sunday, and so we would not be asking for his release to that third-party custodian until she returns from that trip -- we understand that, Your Honor -- if Your Honor is going to consider release.

THE COURT: And what does the Court do in the interim?

MR. BARBARI: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Because if the Court believed that a third-party custodian was appropriate to reasonably assure his appearance, the lack of one for those several days...

MR. BARBARI: We understand that, Your Honor, and I understand that Pretrial is recommending he not actually be released from custody until then, Your Honor. And I've discussed that with Mr. Gun. And it's our understanding that he would potentially be released to her residence and be allowed to live with her. He understands that he may be detained until that time, Your Honor.

And, Judge, I just wanted to touch base as well on just some of the other conditions, Your Honor. Mr. Gun obviously would submit to electronic monitoring and home confinement, if necessary. Your Honor, there are a variety of

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1	those conditions that I think would assure the Court and
2	alleviate the Court's concerns and the government's concerns of
3	dangerousness and risk of flight. I think Your Honor, you
4	know, already pointed out he has no criminal history. He's
5	50 years old, Your Honor. He is a United States citizen,
6	although he does hold dual citizenship. My understanding is
7	that he no longer has possession of the passports, the Turkish
8	expired one nor the United States passport, as I believe they
9	were taken during the search warrant, and so he does not and
10	would not have a way to leave the country or this area.
11	THE COURT: Now, I was unclear, because it wasn't
12	mentioned in anything, whether or not Turkey authorizes dual
13	citizenship.
14	MR. BARBARI: I do not know, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: You don't know?
16	MR. BARBARI: I do not know. I could ask Mr. Gun if
17	he knows if he has current Turkey citizenship if Your Honor
18	THE COURT: Well, it appeared, based on the
19	information in the Court's possession
20	MR. BARBARI: Yes, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: he was unclear; that's why I was asking
22	counsel.
23	MR. BARBARI: Understood, Your Honor. I'm sorry, I do
24	not know the answer to that.
25	THE COURT: Understood.

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MR. BARBARI: And, Your Honor, he does the
government makes a point that he owns properties in Texas and
Florida, but as Your Honor pointed out, he does own properties
here in Fairfax. And I wanted to just tell the Court, in terms
of the ties to the community
THE COURT: What is with the property in Texas? Does
he have a mortgage on that as well?
MR. BARBARI: I'm not sure if he has a mortgage on
that, Your Honor. I can ask him, if Your Honor would indulge.
(Whereupon, there was a brief pause in the proceedings.)
MR. BARBARI: There is a mortgage, Your Honor, and my
understanding is
THE COURT: Which home has the most equity?
MR. BARBARI: I believe, from my understanding and
I can confirm with the client that it's the Fairfax home.
(Whereupon, there was a brief pause in the proceedings.)
MR. BARBARI: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Do we know approximately how much value o
equity is in that home?
MR. BARBARI: Your Honor, if I could point to the
Pretrial Services Report, my understanding is that there is, I

MR. BARBARI: Your Honor, if I could point to the Pretrial Services Report, my understanding is that there is, I think, an \$80,000 mortgage left, and I believe the potential value of that property, according to the Footnote 1 on page 3, is about 498,000. That would put approximately 420, give or take, thousand dollars in equity in that home, I believe,

Proceedings Your Honor. 1 THE COURT: And is your client willing to put up that 2 property as a condition of release? 3 MR. BARBARI: I have not discussed that with him, Your Honor, but --5 THE COURT: Well, now would be the time. 6 MR. BARBARI: Your Honor, Court's indulgence. 7 (Whereupon, there was a brief pause in the proceedings.) 8 MR. BARBARI: I'm told that Mr. Gun would absolutely 9 be willing to put up that property as collateral, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 MR. BARBARI: And I wanted to just tell the Court I 12 did speak with several of his friends who are in the area. One 13 of the gentlemen has been a tenant of his at the Fairfax home 14 for, I think, several years, for quite some time, and has known 15 Mr. Gun in this area for the time that he's lived and worked in 16 this area. 17 And then another individual, Mr. Golden, who I spoke 18 with as well, who lives in the Ashburn Brambleton area, I've 19 20 arranged with him to be able to turn in any of the firearms, even though, if released, he would not reside at his Falls 21 Church or Fairfax residence. He does own firearms legally and 22 understands that it's usually a condition to surrender those. 23 24 And I've arranged with that individual, Mr. Golden, that he

would be willing to take ownership and property -- not

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ownership, but property -- take possession -- excuse me -- of those firearms in the interim and protect them so that he would not have access to those as well, even though this isn't a firearm case or anything like that. So I wanted the Court to just be aware of that, Your Honor. So I would submit, Your Honor, that he does have ties to the community.

And my understanding is that his sister, who I believe is his only sibling, used to live in Sterling, Virginia, but she passed away, I believe, two years ago from cancer. So he does not have any, I believe, living siblings here in the United States. And his parents do reside in Turkey, who, it's clear, he did visit -- you know, has visited throughout the years while he was in the states and visited them back home in Turkey. So I don't believe there is any other family that actually lives in the United States, as far as I know, Your Honor.

Court's brief indulgence, Your Honor.

(Whereupon, there was a brief pause in the proceedings.)

MR. BARBARI: And so I don't want to repeat everything, Your Honor. I think Your Honor pointed out a lot of the issues on the factual. If Your Honor wants me to get into that, I can, but --

THE COURT: That's fine. I think you're right, the Court has covered it ad nauseam, probably.

MR. BARBARI: Understood, Your Honor. So I don't want

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to repeat that, but I would just submit that, you know, the assumption the government makes, I was going to make all of those arguments, that Your Honor did point out, to the Court for why detention would not be appropriate, and that there are a combination of conditions that would be appropriate for his release into the community, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Based on his lack of criminal history, the lack of any factual information that suggests at this -- not suggests -- from which this Court could conclude that Mr. Gun did anything at this juncture but to have unauthorized -- or removed without authority and retained classified material, the lack of any criminal history, the fact that he has a third-party custodian, this Court does believe there is a combination of conditions of release that would reasonably assure Mr. Gun's appearance at future court proceedings and the safety of the community, those being the eight conditions set forth on page 6 of the Pretrial Services Report, with the additional condition that he will not be released until this Court has acquired documentation or proof from the individual represented by defense counsel that the firearms have been removed and are retained by said individual outside of the homes owned by Mr. Gun.

Does the government believe there are any other conditions of release that are appropriate?

MR. RODREGOUS: Yes, Your Honor. The United States

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1	would move for GPS monitoring and home confinement as
2	additional conditions.
3	THE COURT: Counsel?
4	MR. BARBARI: Your Honor, I think that the GPS
5	monitoring would be appropriate. I did represent that he would
6	be willing to do home confinement if Your Honor thought that
7	was appropriate, but I would not ask for that, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: GPS monitoring home detention with GPS
9	monitoring with time-outs as directed by Probation or by
10	Pretrial Services will also be a condition of supervision.
11	MR. RODREGOUS: Your Honor, at this time, the United
12	States would move to stay the detention order, and we have a
13	proposed order for the Court as well as for defense counsel
14	THE COURT: All right.
15	MR. RODREGOUS: pending appeal to the district
16	court in this case.
17	THE COURT: And the government will keep the Court
18	informed of the status of any said appeal if, obviously, that
19	information is not contained in ECF notifications.
20	MR. RODREGOUS: Absolutely, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Anything further?
22	MR. BARBARI: No, Your Honor.
23	MR. RODREGOUS: Nothing further, Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: It appearing nothing further, Mr. Gun is
25	remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal pending

further proceedings. CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I, Diane Salters, hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings was prepared from an FTR Gold audio recording of proceedings in the above-entitled matter and was produced to the best of my ability. Indiscernible indications in the transcript indicate that the audio captured was not clear enough to attest to its accuracy. /s/ Diane Salters Diane Salters, CSR, RCR, RPR Official Court Reporter -Diane Salters, B.S., CSR, RPR, RCR-